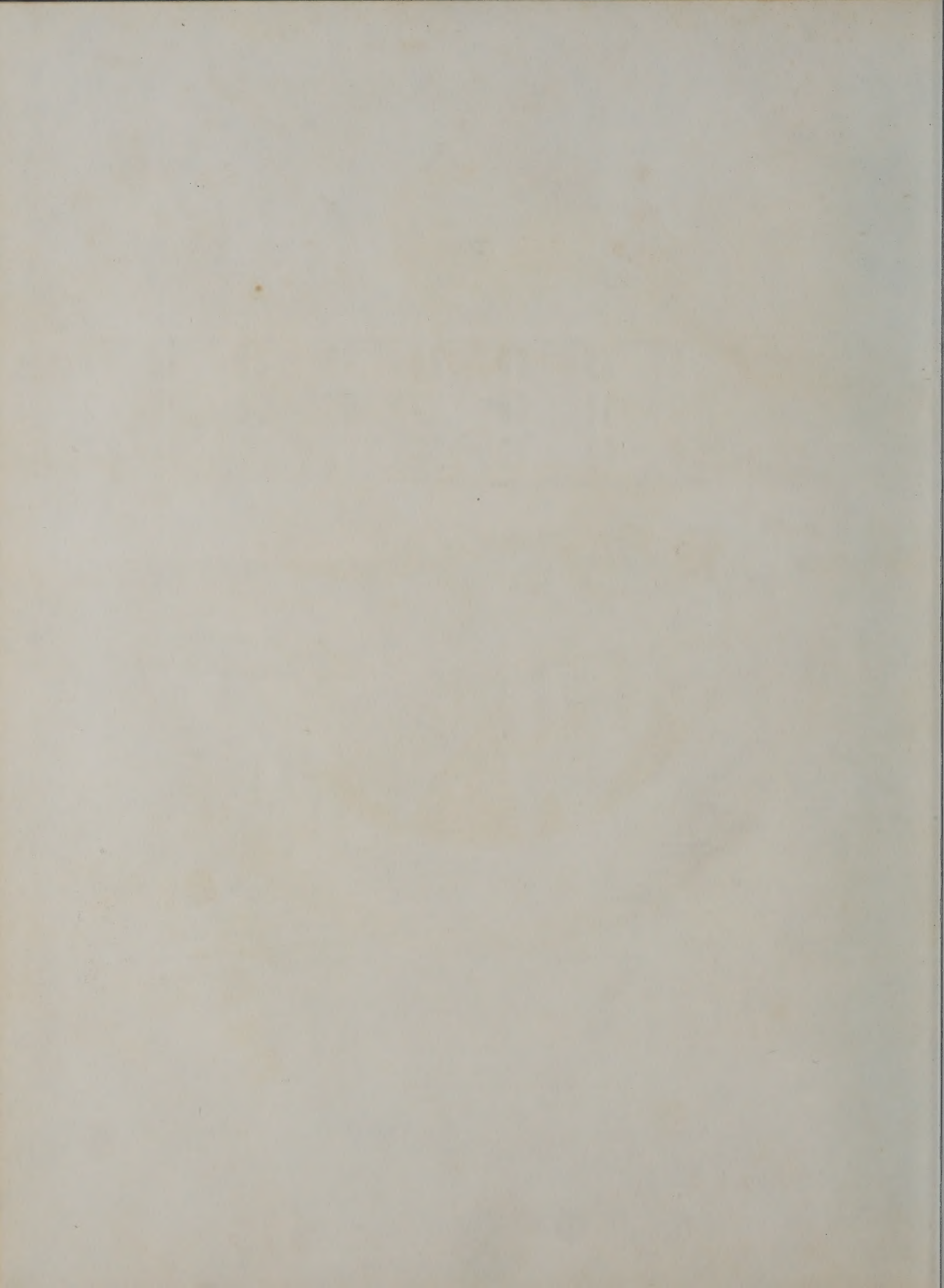


RUDDER

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER









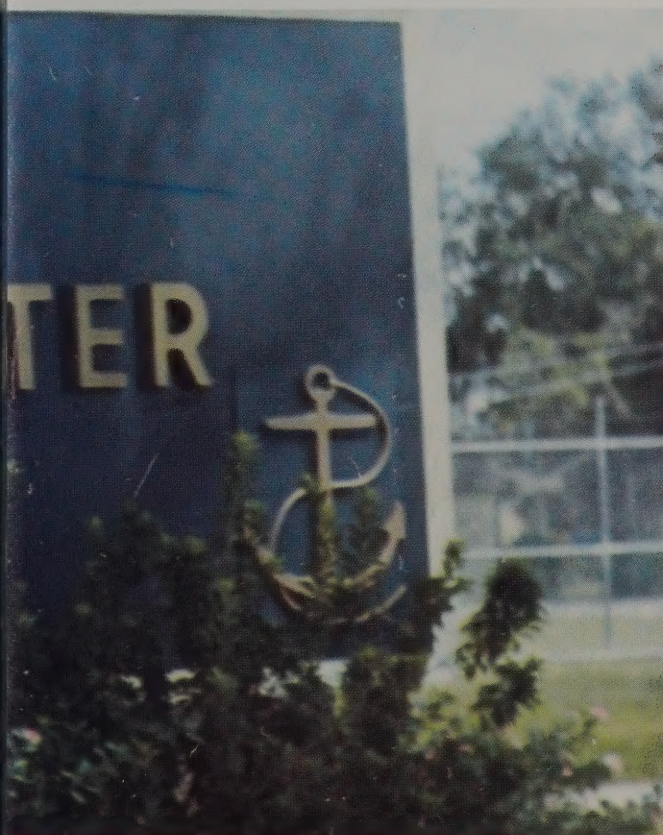
All Rights Reserved, Military Division
Walsworth Publishing Company, Marceline, Missouri

INTRODUCTION





Naval Training Center Headquarters



A rudder as defined by the *Bluejacket's Manual* is "a structure at the stern of a vessel, used to control a vessel's heading." Just as the rudder controls a ship's heading, so the Recruit Training Command, Orlando, determines the direction in which the young men will go, who receive their basic indoctrination into Navy life at Orlando, Florida.

The responsibility for transforming civilians into sailors is not taken lightly by the officers and men of the Recruit Training Command Staff; likewise the responsibility for putting forth the necessary effort to become effective members of the world's greatest Navy should be a prime concern of each recruit. The mutual goal of instructor and trainee should be that recruit training serve to set the proper course and maintain a steady heading. Thus this book, describing the process of recruit training, is titled *The Rudder*.

Within these pages lie graphic reminders of many activities—some pleasant, some not so pleasant, some exciting, some routine some humorous, and some gravely serious. In future years, *The Rudder* should evoke many memories of one of the most formative and meaningful periods in a man's life, whether he is a career Navy man or a civilian reminiscing over his "hitch" in the naval service.

The weeks and months served in Recruit Training Command are not easy but of necessity are rigorous and demanding. The training is diligently planned and administered in order to develop in every trainee the strength of character, loyalty and patriotism necessary to prepare him to defend his country, its ideals and people, against any aggressor.

Captain John Gillooly
Commander, Naval Training Center



Captain Thomas H. Nugent Jr.
Commanding Officer,
Recruit Training Command



Captain Charlie N. James Jr.
Executive Officer
Recruit Training Command



HISTORY OF THE TRAINING CENTER

Commissioned on July 1, 1968, the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida was established to enhance the manpower training capabilities of the United States Navy. Occupying the site of the former Orlando Air Force Base, the Navy's third training center rapidly became a show place among training commands in the armed forces.

The Commander, Naval Training Center, is tasked with "providing basic indoctrination for officer and enlisted personnel, and primary, advanced and specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel in the Regular Navy and Navy Reserve."

A decision was made in the nation's capital to develop a third Naval Training Center, and, on December 6, 1966, the Honorable Robert H. B. Bladwin, then Under Secretary of the Navy, announced that the city of Orlando had been chosen as the site of the Navy's newest and most modern training facility.

Orlando was selected because of its year-round climate, availability of transportation, sufficient family housing, and availability of the Orlando Air Force Base under the Department of Defense Base Closure Program.

The Recruit Training Command features modern and functional buildings and presents a campus-like atmosphere. Commissioned with the Naval Training Center, the Recruit Training Command provides a smooth transition from civilian life for enlistees into the naval service.

Additionally, the Naval Training Center is host command for the Naval Training Equipment Center, which is responsible for the research, development, production, maintenance and modification of air, sea, subsurface, land and space trainers applicable to all types of military situations.

Another tenant command of the Naval Training Center is the Naval Hospital, Orlando; currently a 220-bed facility. The hospital's combined medical and dental staff of over 500 supports the Naval Training Center and other military installations in the Central Florida region, as well as dependents and retirees.

A modern "high rise" replacement hospital is planned for the future, and this facility will provide the most modern and complete medical and dental care to the ever-increasing active duty and retired military population of the Central Florida region.

On November 1, 1969, the Service School Command was established. It initially comprised two schools, the Naval Advanced Undersea Weapons School (AUWS) and the Personnelman Class "A" School (PN "A"). The AUWS is housed in a modern brick structure, located on 6,100 square feet of real estate and encompasses 109,000

square feet of classrooms, laboratories and an auditorium. The PN "A" School is housed in the old Air Force Photo Squadron Building on the southwest shore of Lake Baldwin.

Since the establishment of Service School Command, Yeoman Class "A", Quartermaster Class "A" and the Signalman Class "A" Schools have been added to the command.

Another tenant activity is the Navy Finance Office, Orlando, which prior to the commissioning of the Naval Training Center, was a branch of the main office at Jacksonville, Florida. The Orlando Finance Office is responsible for disbursing support to 17 military activities in the Central Florida region and renders civilian disbursing services to six organizations.

Additionally, the Center hosts the Navy Printing and Publications Service Branch Office, the Defense Contract Administration Service District and the Resident Officer-in-Charge of Construction.

The facilities at the Recruit Training Command are second to none in comparison with other training camps in the armed forces. There are ten recruit barracks, containing four berthing wings of three levels each, giving each building a capacity of 12 recruit companies. The berthing wings are laid out around a central restroom and shower area. The Field House complex contains the gymnasium, recreation room, reception room and the swimming pool. The recruit Mess Hall is outfitted with the latest and most modern equipment providing the capability of feeding 9,200 in 90 minutes. The heart of the Recruit Training area is the three-story Training Building, containing 57 classrooms and a recruit library. Adjoining the Training Building is the Television Annex which contains a closed circuit television studio, offices, electronics shop, and a classroom for the training staff. The television system includes two 25 inch monitors in each of the classrooms.

The training ship "Mock-up", the BLUEJACKET ONE, is another facility that doubles as an excellent training aid. It is two-thirds the size of a destroyer escort and is outfitted with actual shipboard equipment to provide realistic training in seamanship and shipwork routine.

In a central location, across from the Training Building, is the Community Center which houses such conveniences as the barber shop, beauty shop, post office, telephone exchange, Navy Exchange and a banking facility for the recruits. Also in that area is the Recruit Chapel, the first chapel in the Navy designed to be used exclusively by recruits, the Recruit Training Command Administration Building, the Receiving and Outfitting Barracks and the Recruit Dispensary and Dental Clinic.

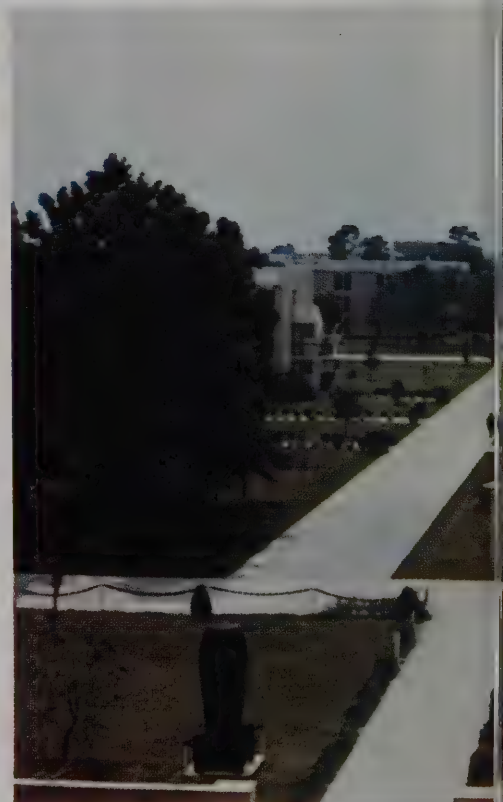


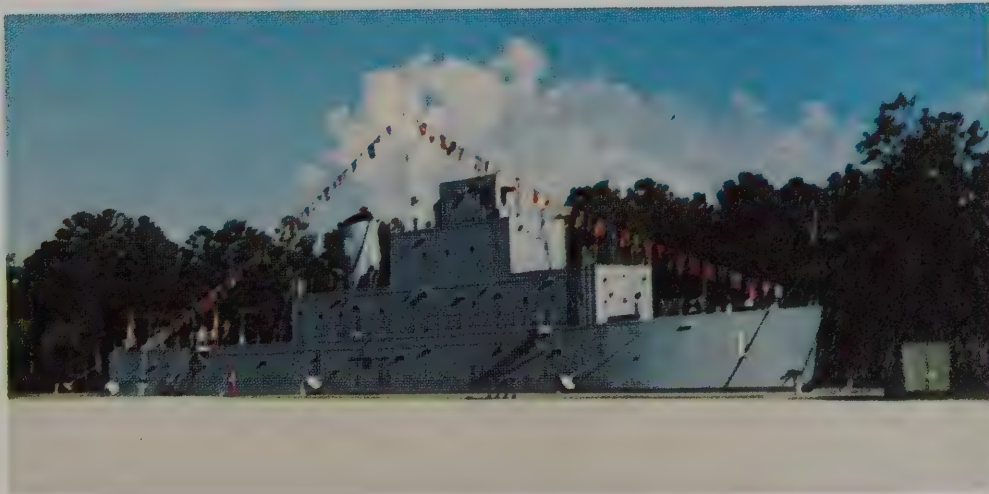












THE UNITED STATES NAVY TODAY

The United States Navy is an instrument of sea power. Its basic mission is national security.

By simplest definition, sea power is the sum of a nation's capabilities to implement its interests in the ocean, the Navy's operating environment. The Navy, therefore, is necessarily concerned with all of the nation's interests in that environment, with primary emphasis upon national defense.

In the early 1950's, Navy interest led to the adaptation of nuclear energy to a traditional instrument of sea power, the submarine. Today the nuclear powered submarine permits us to carry naval power to the farthest reaches of the oceans. And when missiles were being considered for the delivery of nuclear warheads, the nuclear submarine was logically adapted to missile technology. The result was the Polaris weapon system—mobile, the most nearly invulnerable, and certainly the forward-most component of our nuclear deterrent forces.

Today all potential targets in the world are within reach of Polaris missiles launched from fleet ballistic missile submarines. In the early 1970's, the Poseidon, a new generation of submarine-launched ballistic missiles will join the fleet.

But other nations possess large and modern submarines, many of them capable of launching missiles of various types. This calls for anti-submarine warfare (ASW). In the United States Navy, ASW is of the highest priority, second only to the Polaris program.

Modern developments in anti-submarine warfare have led for the first time to the adoption of a strategic offensive concept, that is, the detecting and confronting of enemy or potential enemy submarines where they are, rather than waiting for them to come to us.

Surveillance forces are supported by new mobile weapons systems, including fixed wing aircraft and helicopters from carriers, long range land-based patrol aircraft, nuclear attack submarines especially configured for anti-submarine warfare, a new generation of escort ships, new sensors in the form of advanced sonars, and new ASW weapon systems of all types. To maintain the advantage that we have today requires continuing research and development.

Perhaps the most striking development in naval power in the early part of this century was the aircraft carrier. As the nucleus of mobile striking forces, the attack aircraft carrier is capable of launching strikes against land areas anywhere around the seas of the world.

Concurrently with the development of the attack aircraft carrier, the Navy developed other modern air weapon systems for use by the Navy/Marine Corps team. There is the McDonnell-Douglas F-4 Phantom II, a supersonic high performance fighter that is also capable of support as an attack aircraft. Other examples are the Grumman A-6 Intruder, the first attack aircraft capable of delivering large volumes of fire power with precision under all weather conditions, and the A-7 Corsair II, a new attack and close support aircraft.

The Navy has also been a leader in the development of air-launched weapons, such as the Bullpup and Shrike air-to-ground missiles, and the Sparrow and the famous Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. The newest in fleet operation is the Walleye, a bomb guided by television which can hit targets with extreme accuracy and effectiveness. Also in development is the Phoenix system, an air-to-air missile system capable of destroying enemy aircraft at greater ranges than any existing air-to-air guided weapon.

Nuclear power has now been adapted to the surface fleet, and has brought with it most of the advantages proved in its application to submarines: greater speed of response; longer endurance on station; sustained high speed; and more freedom from shore-based support.

Each major war generates new requirements for sea power. In World War II, the Navy and Marine Corps developed the amphibious assault from a crude operation to a refined ready instrument for assault from the sea.

In 1950, the amphibious assault at Inchon, the decisive battle in the Korean War, again validated the fundamental case for sea power.





Today major fleets with Fleet Marine Forces embarked are deployed in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. Anti-submarine warfare forces and nuclear attack submarines also patrol important areas of the world sea.

These are the forces which have reacted to crises around the world many times since World War II. It was no accident that fleet forces were ready and close to the scene when crises occurred. It is the business of the fleet to use the freedom of the seas to be where it is needed, when it is needed and with the force that is needed.

This then is the reason that all required instruments of sea power could be assembled so rapidly at the outbreak of hostilities in Vietnam—the fleet was ready:

- (a) For continuous air operations over the entire theater;
- (b) To provide naval gunfire for bombardment and for support of forces ashore;
- (c) To isolate the battlefield from enemy support by sea through use of an ocean blockade;
- (d) To carry the war to the enemy in a new way in the waterways of the MeKong Delta;
- (e) To land and to maintain about 80,000 Marines in the critical I Corps area on the northern edge of South Vietnam;
- (f) And ready to transport millions of tons of cargo and equipment and thousands of men across 7,000 miles of sealanes for the support of

all United States and Free World forces engaged in Vietnam.

These are inherent capabilities of sea power. In action, they breathe life into such words as mobility, flexibility, and versatility.

In the years following World War II, our Navy stood unchallenged in its ability to use and to control the sea. The second largest power in the world today, the Soviet Union, was essentially a land power then. Her naval forces were oriented toward defense of her shores and support of her land forces. This was largely true, in fact, as recently as 1958.

Since then, however, the Soviet Union has made a massive investment in her navy and her merchant marine and has re-established her fleet marine force. The result is that today the Soviet Union is a major sea power in the full meaning of the term.

In addition to a fleet of about 350 modern submarines, the largest single submarine force the world has ever known, Soviet oceanographic and intelligence ships roam the seas of the world for scientific knowledge that is so necessary for operation of global sea power.

The surface fleet of the Soviet Navy is also growing in power and in its capability to conduct sustained operations far from home waters, as evidenced by the regular appearance of major Soviet fleet units in the Mediterranean. Her cruisers and destroyers have been equipped with modern missile systems. Her fleet now has an amphibious capability,

which includes two carrier type ships for the operation of helicopters. And the merchant marine of the USSR is now the sixth largest in the world, and one of the most modern.

The existence of such a large and potentially hostile foreign naval force must again be evaluated in our equation of sea power, just as it was during the years preceding World War II.

The Navy is concerned not only with its basic mission of national security, but also with all other national interests in the ocean. Certainly one of the most important national interests in the ocean is its use for maritime commerce which has been growing at unprecedented rates.

As maritime commerce knits the free world into a unified economic complex, new types of demands will be placed upon marine transport. Defense of sea lines of communication and protection of ocean shipping are traditional tasks of naval power, and these tasks will increase as the volume and importance of maritime commerce increase.

A second area of national interest that is growing and changing dramatically now lies in the way man looks at the ocean. He is increasingly turning to the sea for new uses: food and fresh water; for minerals and energy; perhaps for a key to weather control; perhaps, even, for living space. Already about 16% of world petroleum comes from beneath the seabed and all of the magnesium used by the United States comes from the sea. And with all this, the total resources of the ocean have scarcely been tapped.

Certainly man will continue and even accelerate his move to utilize the ocean. But there are three important points to keep in mind in considering this prospect: First, as man moves into the ocean, he is not moving into some alien extraterrestrial space. He is extending and expanding the area of his present world. Second, the knowledge and technology gained by the Navy will contribute to and accelerate this expansion into the ocean. And third, national activities in the ocean will constitute new national interests within the Navy's operating environment. It appears certain that new Navy missions, new Navy tasks, and new Navy capabilities will develop.

In summary, the United States Navy today is engaged in implementing our nation's interests through sea power. And sea power means many things. It means security for the ocean commerce that is the very life blood of our free economy, and, security for our homeland against attack on the sea or from the sea. For the United States sea power also means the ability to control up to seventy percent of the earth's surface when our national interests require.

Sea power—an instrument of national policy so vital to the freedom of the United States and the free world. The very survival of our nation may well depend upon it!



UNITED STATES NAVAL HERITAGE

From the days of wooden sailing ships with black-powder guns to today's nuclear powered combatants armed with missiles and jet aircraft, the heritage of our modern Navy has been established by courageous and dedicated seafaring men. Their individual maritime achievements are woven into a brilliant tapestry of collective accomplishments which have made the United States Navy the vital instrument of national defense that it is today.

To John Paul Jones went the honor of first hoisting the Stars and Stripes over an American man-of-war, the USS RANGER, and of first receiving a national salute in Quiberon Bay on February 14, 1778, from France. In command of BONHOMME RICHARD he defeated and captured the British man-of-war SERAPIS off Flamborough Head, giving our Navy its famous retort to an invitation to surrender "I have not yet begun to fight."

With such inspiration thousands of American sailors have followed in his wake, making individual courage the collective spirit of our Navy. Commodore Edward Preble likewise filled his officers and men with esprit and fighting courage. Some of "Preble's boys" became the great leaders of the War of 1812, Stephen Decatur, James Lawrence, and Thomas MacDonough. Perry swept the British sea power off Lake Erie. Hull and Bainbridge in CONSTITUTION, along with Decatur in UNITED STATES, established American naval power on the high seas during the first year of the War of 1812.

As our nation grew in stature in the world family, so did our naval officers grow in stature as diplomats. Typical of their exploits were Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry's negotiations with the Emperor of Japan in 1853-54.

Bon Homme Richard vs Serapis-23 Sept 1779



The War between the States developed courageous fighting men in both the Union and Confederate Navies. David Dixon Porter became famous on the Mississippi River. Captain Raphael Semmes in the commerce raider CSS ALABAMA captured sixty-nine Union ships before he was destroyed off Cherbourg, France, by Winslow in the USS KEARSARGE. Perhaps the outstanding Civil War naval hero was David Glasgow Farragut ("Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"), whose fleets enforced the blockade of the Confederacy.

One generation of fighting men breeds its successors. Dewey and Sampson, our naval leaders in the Spanish-American War, were forerunners of the naval leaders of our next war. Wilson, Simms, Hart, Taussig, and many others next guided our Navy in the defeat of the German U-boat menace and convoyed our armies safely to France in the war with Germany during 1917 and 1918.

Between the World Wars the Navy devoted its meager resources of manpower, ships, and funds to research and development in aviation and submarine warfare. Stricken at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines in 1941 and practically blockaded by German submarines operating off our East Coast ports, the nation built, in three short years, the most powerful naval force in the history of the world.

The indomitable spirit of our carrier dive bomber and torpedo plane pilots turned the tide of the war in the Pacific in the Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942. From that day on, naval power drove the Japanese imperial forces into their home waters. Powerful amphibious forces, protected by carrier air power and submarines, swept the Japanese armies off the Pacific islands. Our fast carrier task forces dealt destruction to the Japanese fleets. Possibly the greatest air battle in naval annals was the "Marianas Turkey Shoot" in June 1944, in which carrier pilots of Admiral Marc Mitscher's Task Force 58, along with anti-aircraft fire, accounted for most of the 346 Japanese planes destroyed.



Battle of New Orleans-24 Sept 1862

Battle of Lake Champlain-11 Sept 1814





USS Constitution vs HMS Java-29 Dec 1812

The exploits of our "silent service", the men who fought under the sea in our submarines, were nothing short of spectacular. Ranging throughout the Pacific and into the very harbors of Japan itself our fighting submarines sank 214 Japanese naval vessels (577,626 tons) and 1178 merchant vessels (5,053,491 tons), a monument to the greatest submarine force in history.

During this period the Atlantic Fleet was rapidly breaking the back of the German Navy by sweeping from the sea the greatest submarine menace ever to threaten this nation. Our convoys were supplying the Allied armies in Europe and our ships were conducting landings in Sicily, Italy, and finally Normandy. The greatest "two ocean" Navy in the world had played a large part in bringing victory to America and her allies. Under the illustrious leadership of such men as King, Nimitz, Halsey, Mitcher, McCain, Spruance, Lockwood, and Fletcher, over three million other officers and men served.

And this war, like all wars, led to the development of new devices, techniques, and weapons conceived by American genius and perfected by men of vision. While industry was being welded into a mighty supply force, our Seabees, underwater demolition teams, amphibious sailors, marines, and supporting army divisions were being welded into a team that spelled victory at sea.

But the victory warranted little relaxation of the vigil, as world tension continued in what became known as the "cold war." Hostilities in Korea demanded a return to war posture by the Navy, and a reaffirmation of the American sailor's dedication. Crises such as at Lebanon, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic proved anew the need for readiness



by the Fleet. And the war in Vietnam added new pages to the Navy's book of courageous exploits.

The planning, the sacrifice, the devotion to duty of generations past and present constitute the heritage on which we continue to build

and improve our Navy. We are bound to the past only by the good foundation and traditions of valor our forebears in the naval service have handed down to us. We are linked to the future by our responsibility to deliver to it the best we have received and the best we can produce.

"The Little Beavers"-Destroyer Squadron 23-November 1943



IN PROCESSING



COMMISSIONING



HAIR CUTS



EYE, MEDICAL AND DENTAL CHECKS





SHOTS





CLOTHING ISSUE





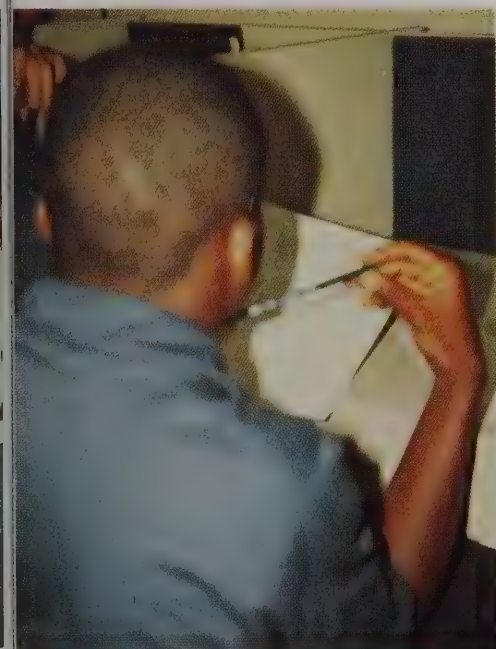
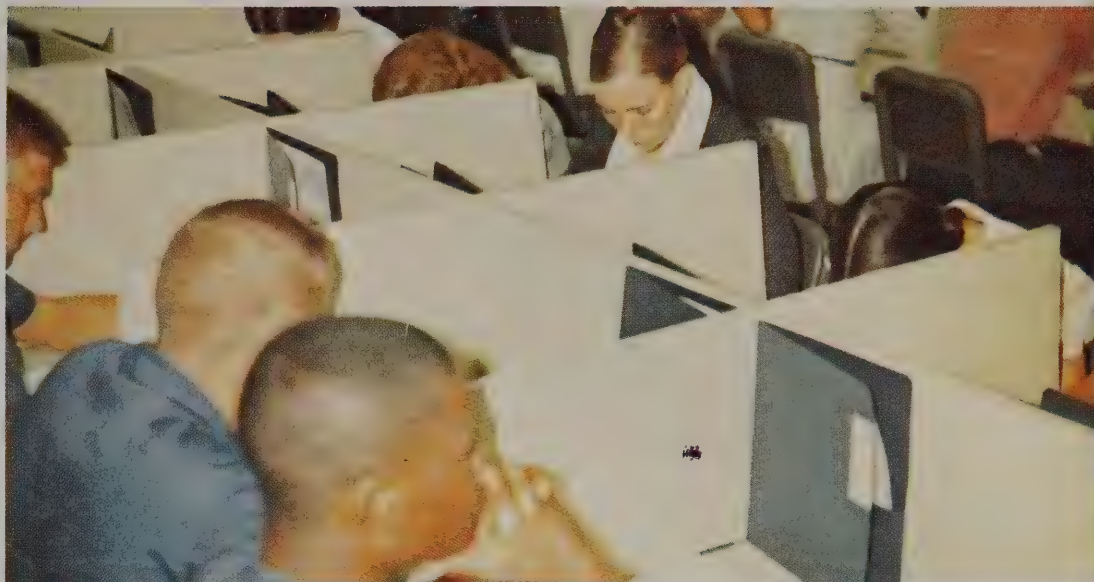
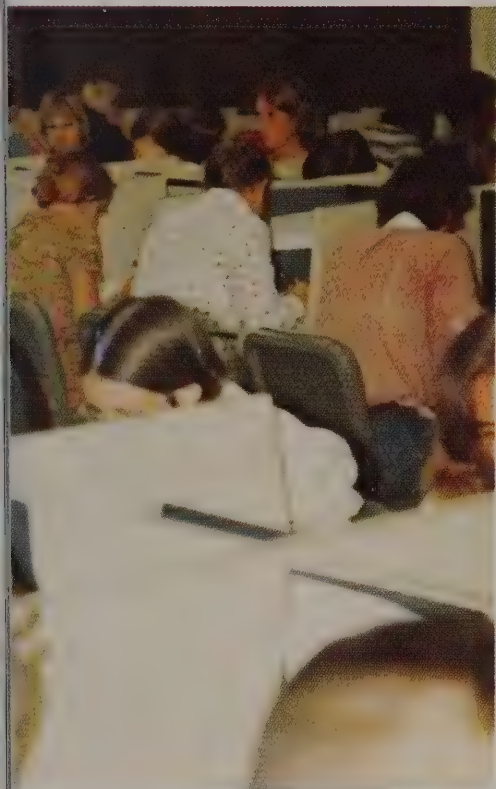
PICK UP





CLASSIFICATION





DRILL



CLASS ROOMS

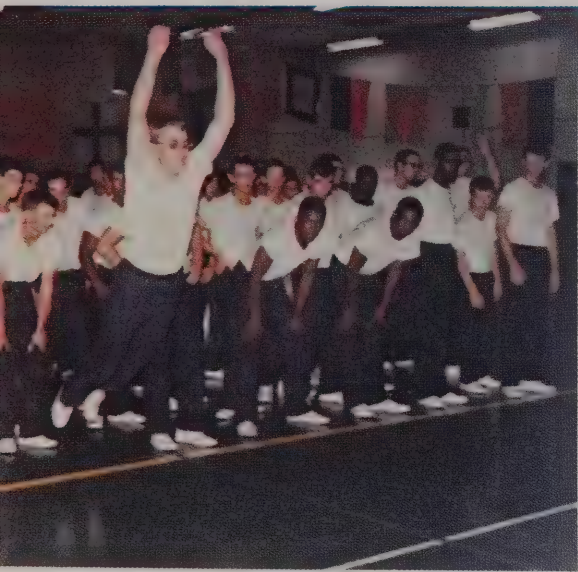


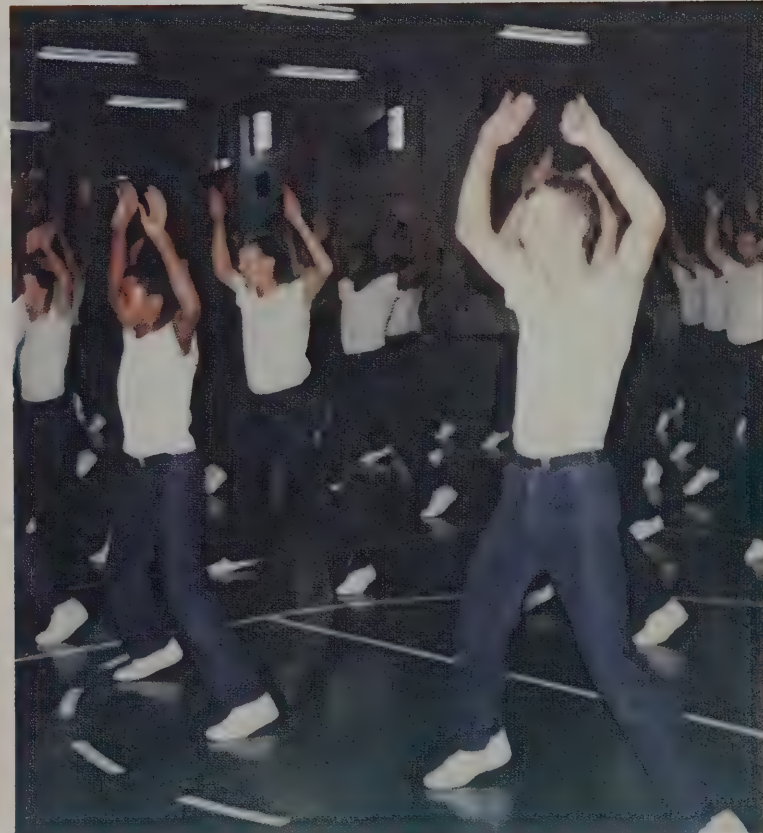
MANUAL OF ARMS



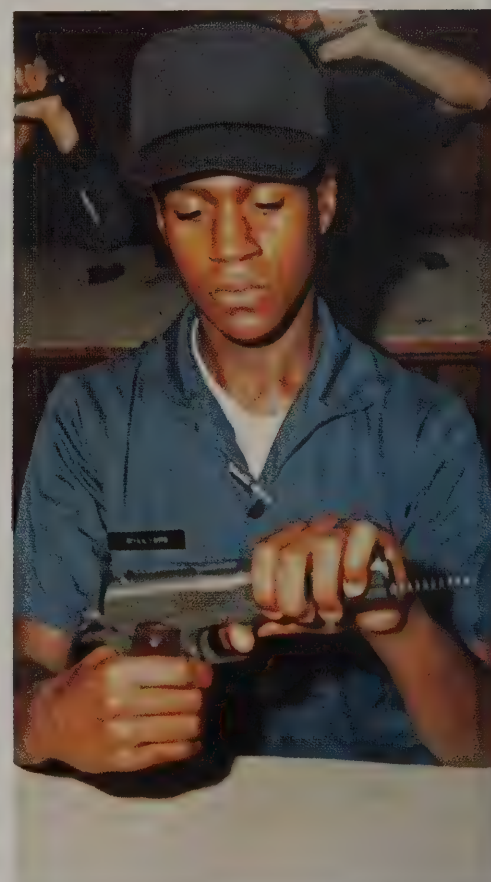


J.F.K. TEST





SMALL ARMS TRAINING





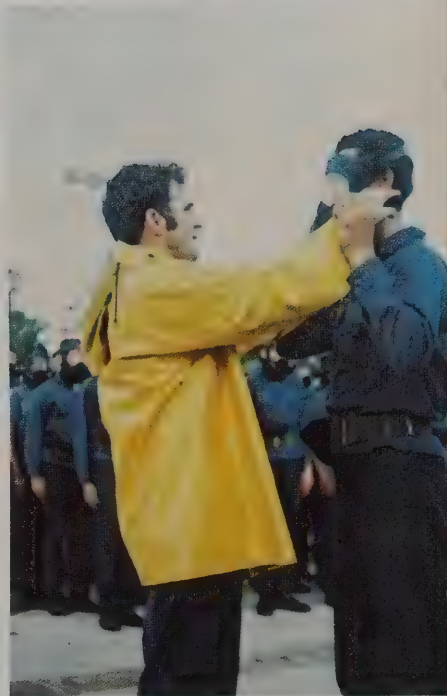
SWIMMING





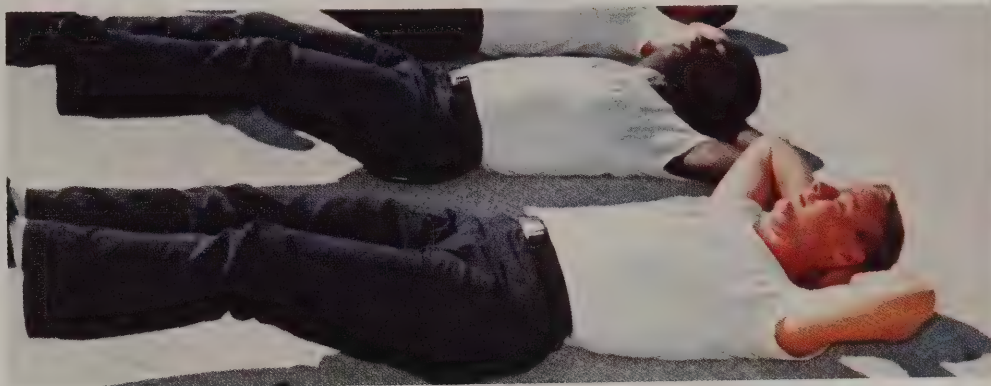
GAS MASKS





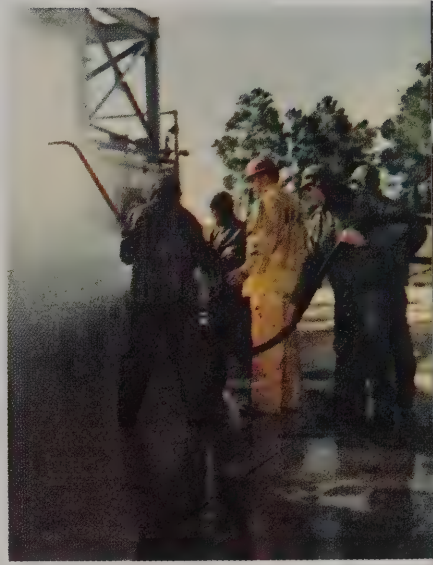
PHYSICAL TRAINING





FIRE FIGHTING





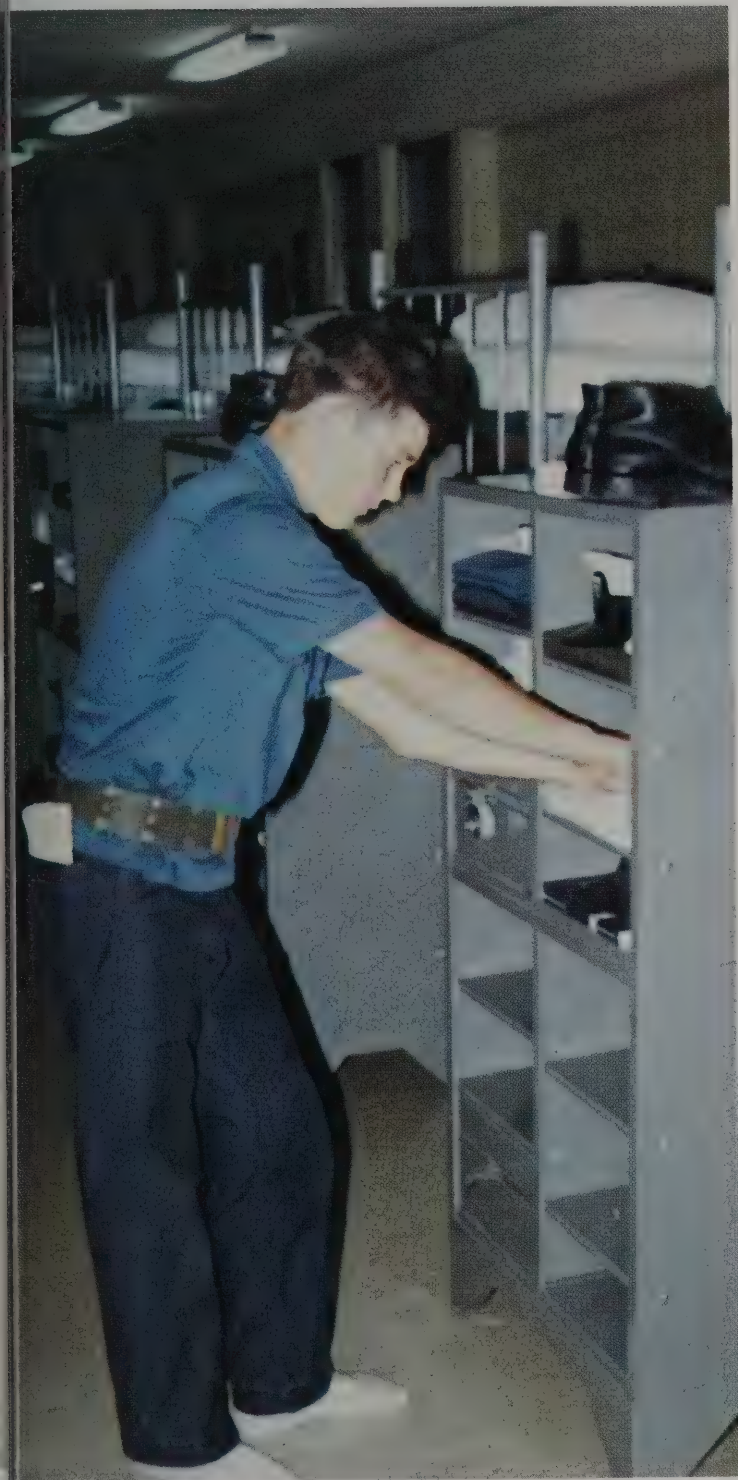
SERVICE WEEK





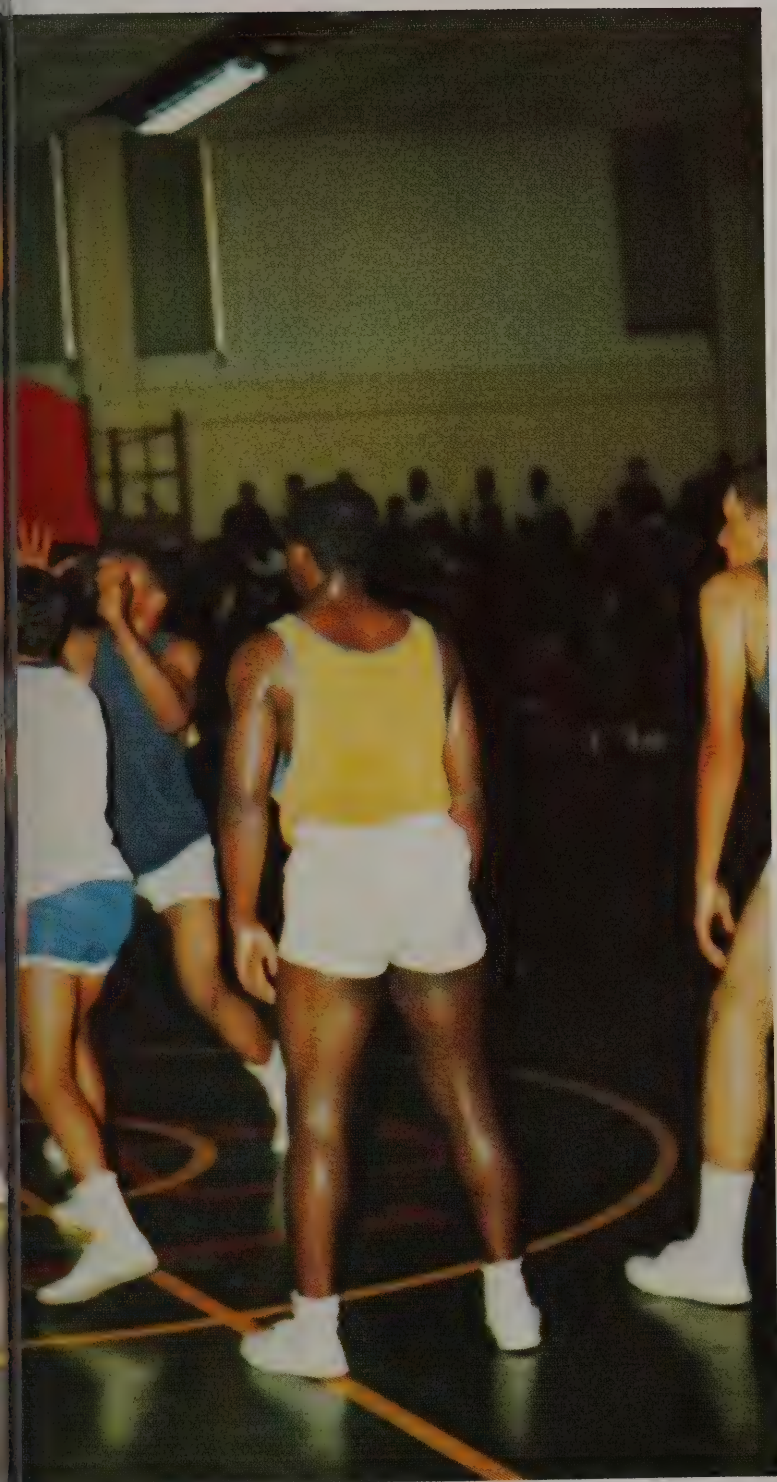
BARRACKS LIFE





COMPETITIVE SPORTS





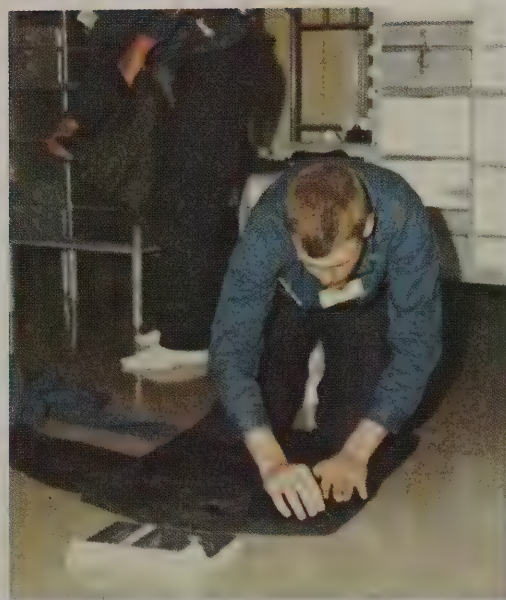
FIELD DAY





INSPECTION





FREE TIME



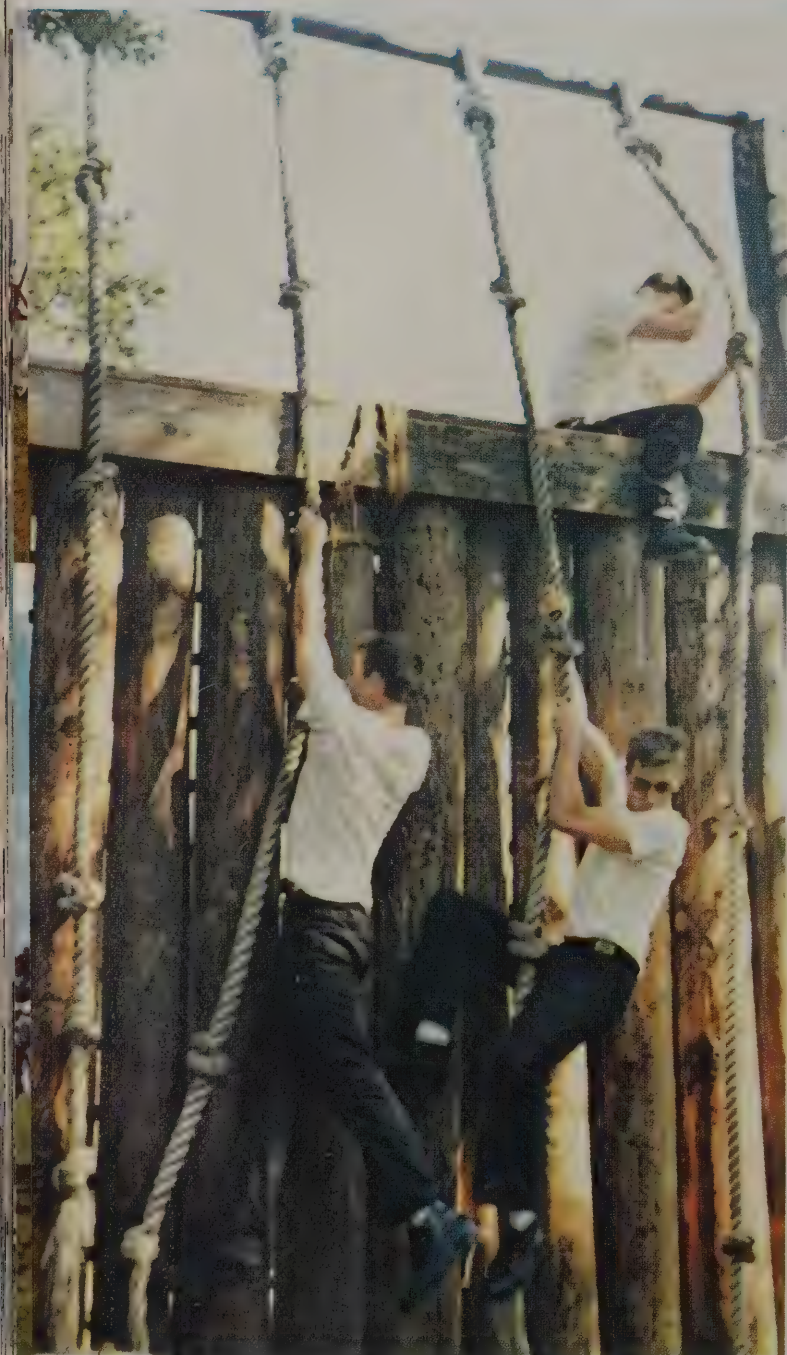


DRILL TEAM





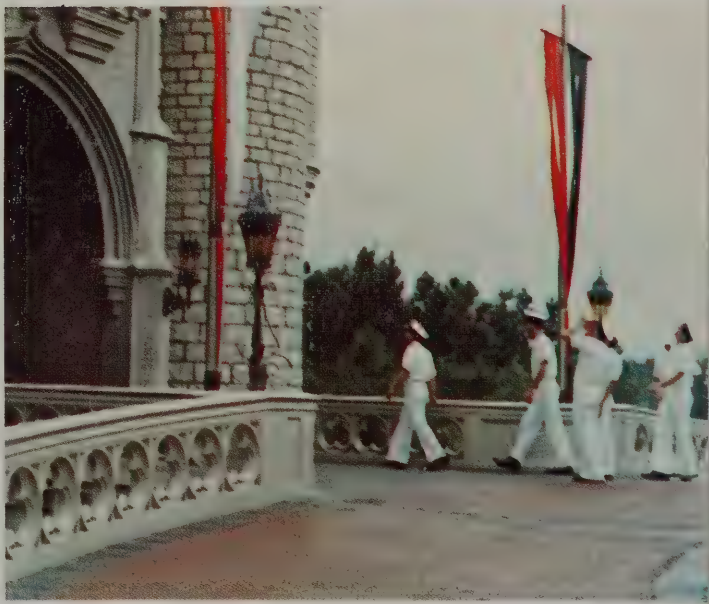
OBSTACLE COURSE





LIBERTY









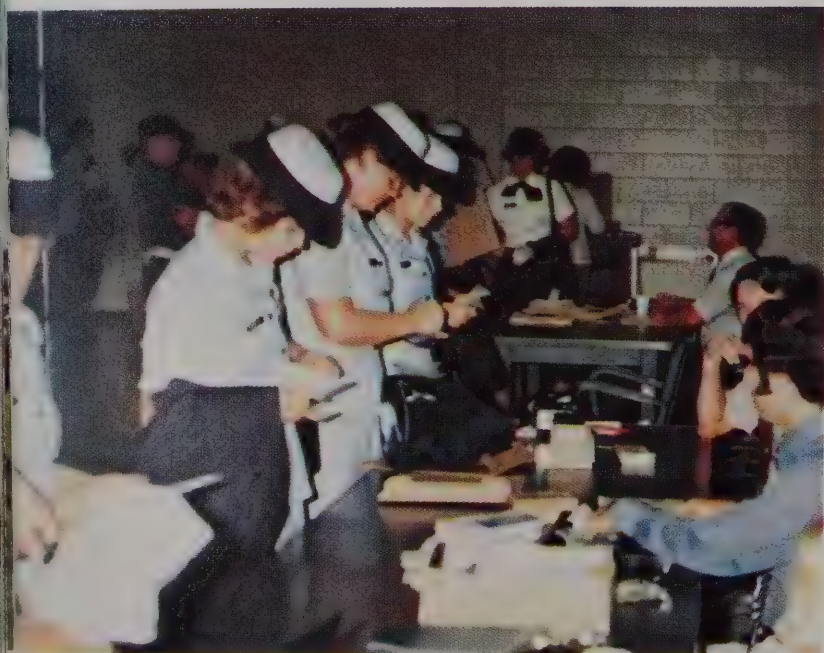
Almighty God, Receive Into Thy Protective Care These Men Who Are About To Go Forth To Defend Justice And Freedom As Members Of The United States Navy. Give Them Strength To Meet Every Trial, Courage To Face Every Danger. Teach Them To Give And Not To Count The Cost, To Fight And Not To Heed The Wounds, To Work And Not To Seek Reward, That They May Wear With Honor The Uniform Of Their Country And Serve It Worthily.

RELIGION





FINAL DAY





CEREMONIES AND AWARDS





GRADUATION





OUT PROCESSING





NAVY CREDO

THE UNITED STATES NAVY GUARDIAN OF OUR COUNTRY

The United States Navy is responsible for maintaining control of the sea and is a ready force on water at home and overseas, capable of strong action to preserve the peace or of instant offensive action to win in war.

It is upon the maintenance of this control that our country's glorious future depends. The United States Navy exists to make it so.

WE SERVE WITH HONOR

Tradition, valor, and victory are the Navy's heritage from the past. To these may be added dedication, discipline, and vigilance as the watch-words of the present and future.

At home or on distant stations we serve with pride, confident in the respect of our country, our shipmates, and our families.

Our responsibilities sober us; our adversities strengthen us.

Service to God and Country is our special privilege. We serve with honor.

THE FUTURE OF THE NAVY

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques, and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war.

Mobility, surprise, dispersal, and offensive power are the keynotes to the new Navy. The roots of the Navy lie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to our tasks, and in reflection on our heritage from the past. Never have our opportunities and our responsibilities been greater.



LT ROBERT H. WRIGHT
Regimental Commander



CWO J. F. REA
Battalion Commander



BM1 ALEX CAMP
Company Commander

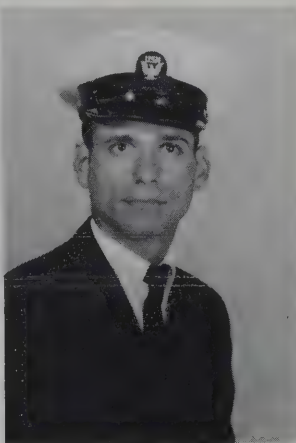
Bothy M. Mardos
PO

Charles T. Musante
Honorman - EPO

John A. Polsgrove
Yeoman

Paul E. Tornow
MAA

Terry G. Hansen
1st. Plt. Ldr.



COMPANY 277

COMMENCED TRAINING
17 September 1974

GRADUATION
19 November 1974

1 ST REGIMENT

2 ND BATTALION

Alcott, Thomas
 Allison, Michael
 Anderson, Marten
 Buch, John



Cartagena, Joseph
 Caudill, James
 Charest, Donald
 Ellis, William
 Erhard, John



Ervin, Courtney
 Green, Richard
 Guyse, Leslie
 Harris, Michael
 Hayes, James

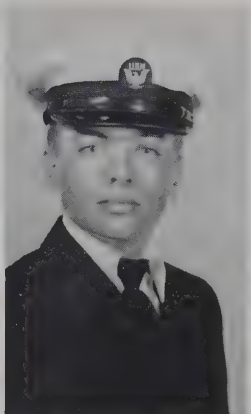
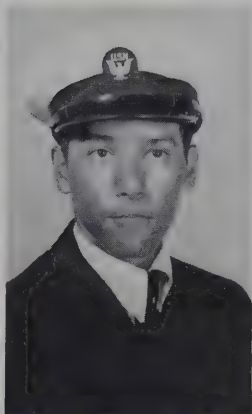
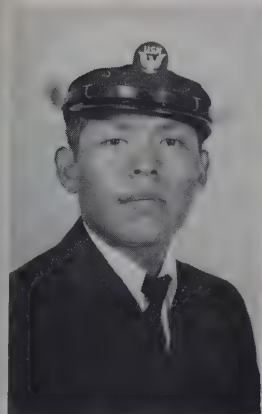


Hines, Donald
 Hodges, Stephen
 Hoffer, Rodney
 Holton, Lloyd
 Kay, Clarence



Kramer, Richard
 Krawczyk, John
 Lesaski, Louis
 Lindquist, Kurt
 Little, John, II





Lovato, Sedelio
Maldonado, Carlos
Mallory, Alva
Mayeur, Stephen
McCoun, Walter, Jr.



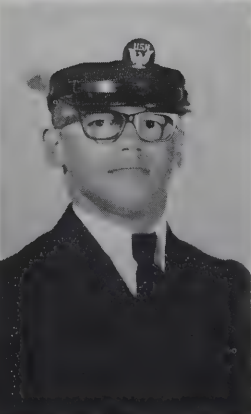
Murphree, Roger
Newcomer, James
Nichols, Curtis
Ohnesorge, Robert
Palmer, Anthony



Passino, Mitchell
Peters, Robert
Poirier, Anthony
Ransier, Michael
Reiffenstein, Frank



Reiss, Robert
Reyes, Ezequiel
Rounsville, Kevin
Runals, Michael
Russell, Bobby



Sandifer, Huey
Sanford, Thomas
Santa, Jose
Savage, Russell
Schlecht, Guenter

Schriefer, William
 Schwab, Mark
 Schwab, Michael
 Schwartz, Timothy
 Shreffler, George



Smith, Danny
 Sokolowski, Lawrence
 Stephens, David
 Swaim, Robert
 Taber, Michael



Ton, Richard
 Warren, Richard
 Williams, Arthur
 Wimpey, Irby
 Woody, Richard



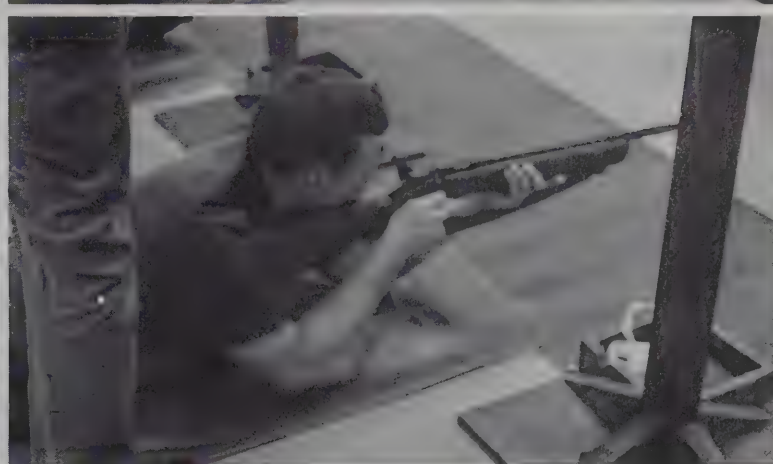
Zea, Steven
 Davies, Randy
 Hall, Arthur
 Dennis, Douglas
 Bobo, Tommie



Koepping, Steven
 Strickland, Charles
 Perry, Clarence
 Hollins, Lawrence
 Maley, D. M.

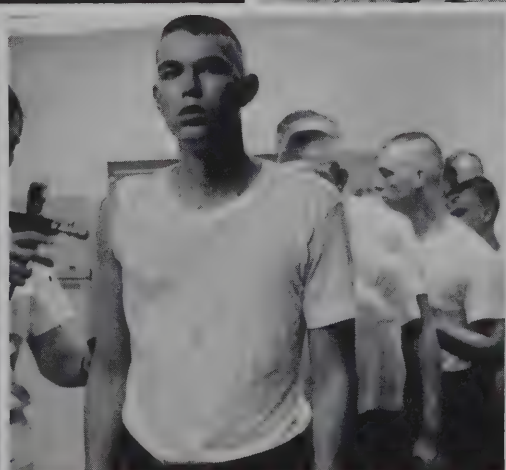
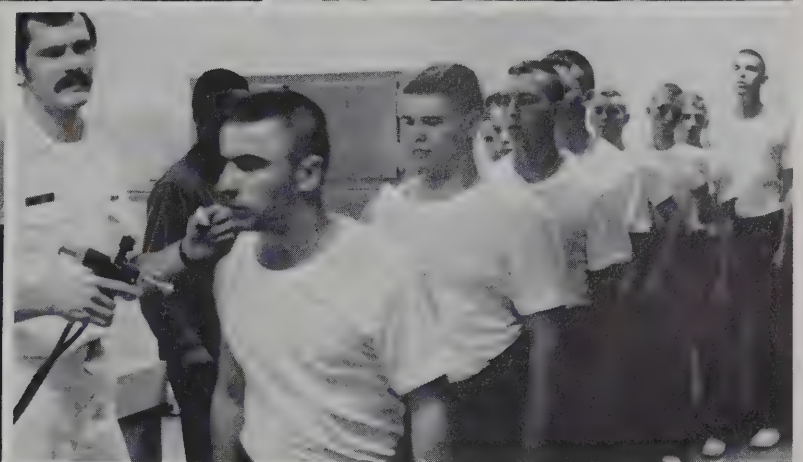


SMALL ARMS



SHOTS





GRINDER



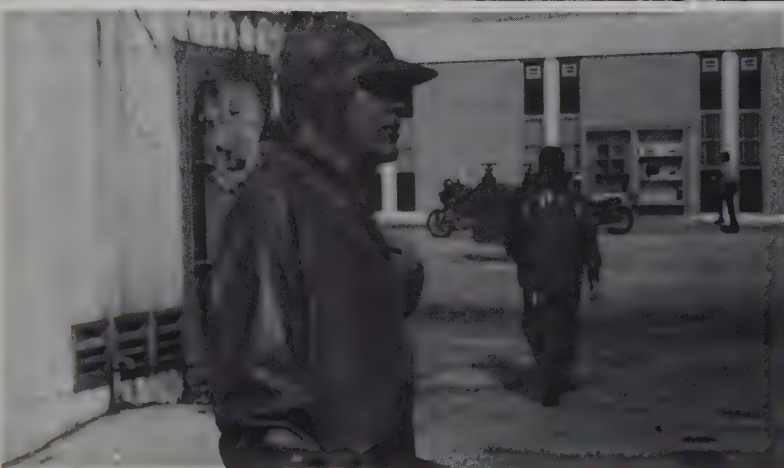
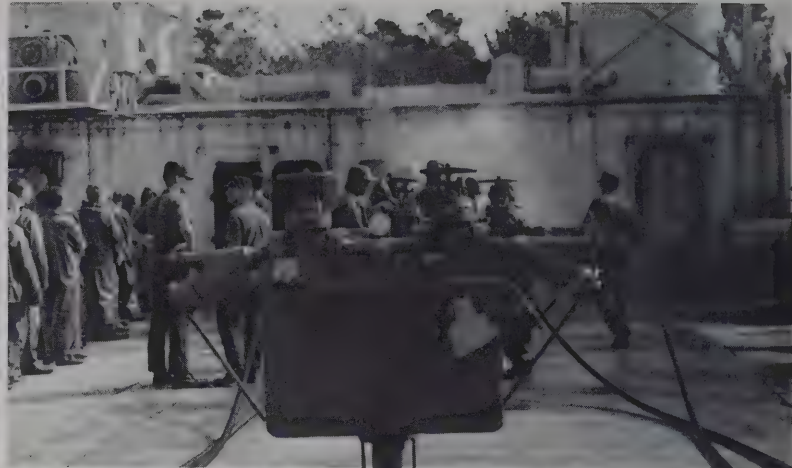


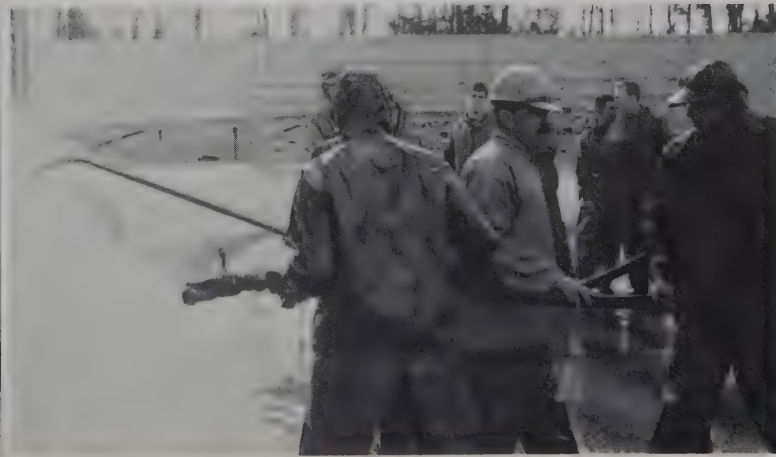
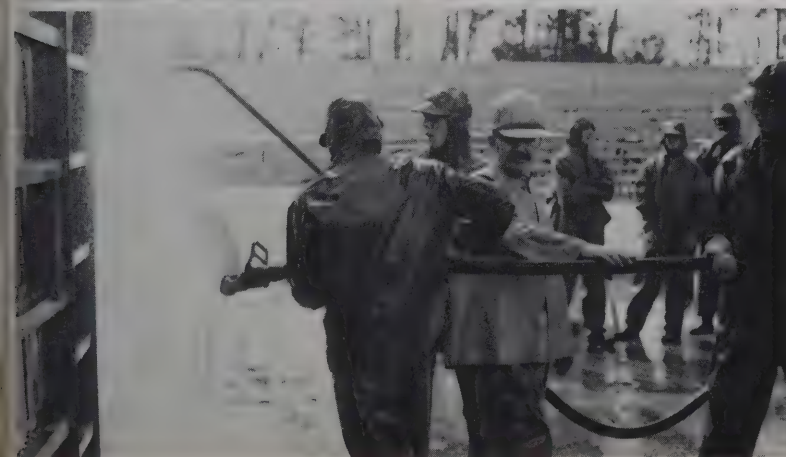
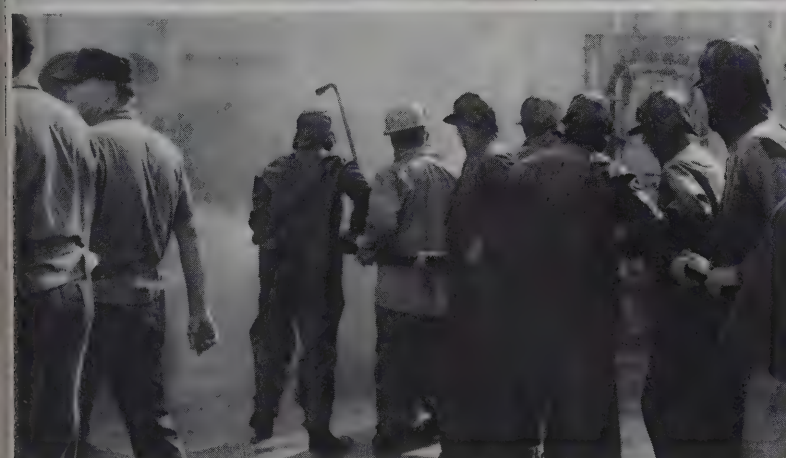
INSPECTION





FIRE FIGHTING





GRADUATION





SMALL ARMS

